The wound was nearly healed in a fortnight's time, when an eriſipelas came on, and ſpread itſelf all over the arm, attended with ſome degree of ſwelling: this by fomentations and the antiphlogiſtic method ſoon went off, and the cure proceeded happily without any other interruption. In about ſix weeks after the operation, the callus began to form, and is now grown quite firm; that arm is as long as the other, but ſomewhat ſmaller by ſuch long continued bandage; he daily acquires ſtrength in it, and will ſoon be fit to be diſcharged.

C. White,
Surgeon to the Infirmary at Mancheſter.

Mancheſter,
March 17, 1760.

LXII. *An Account of a Bone found in the Pelvis of a Man at* Bruſſels; *by* Terence Brady, *M. D. In a Letter to the Rev.* Tho. Birch, *D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society.*

Rev^d. Sir,

Read Apr. 29, 1760. I Send you here incloſed a draught of a bone found in the pelvis or baſon of a man, that died in the military hoſpital of this town the 12th of March 1760, of a ſeven days inflammatory diſtemper. This extraordinary concretion weighs about 20 ounces, has all the external appearances of a bone, with the hardneſs, ſolidity, and ſpecifick gravity

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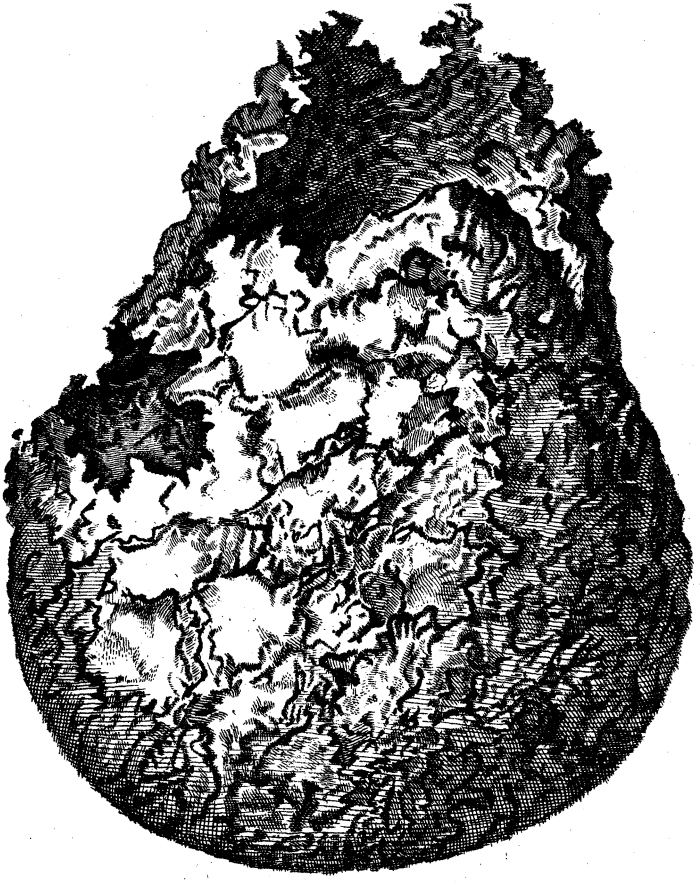

J. Mynde sc.

vity of common ſtone. It is chequered or marbled, as you ſee in the figure, *Tab.* XVI. by which you can diſtinguiſh the primitive particles of the bone whiter and harder than the darker part: it was formed on the lower extremity of the meſocolon, and probably as it grew big was carried down by its own weight into the baſon, where it had no adherence to, nor connection with, any of the adjacent parts, but lay in its own very thin membrane or perioſtium, betwixt the os pubis and the bladder, ſomewhat to the right ſide. It was joined to the meſenterium by a tough, compact, membranaceous, glandulous ſubſtance, in the form of an inverted cone, whoſe point was firmly inſerted in the cavity obſerved on the top: here the membranaceous fibres were turned into bones, or, *vice verſa*, the fibres of bones degenerated into fleſhy membranes: there was no intermediate cartilaginous ſubſtance to be obſerved. By drawing up this conic body with very little effort, the bone followed, to the great ſurpriſe of all the ſpectators; after which there was no farther inquiry made, in regard of the other viſcera of the abdomen. It was only taken notice of, that the omentum was quite conſumed, and the meſenterium very much ſwelled and ſchirrous.

The man, that bred this monſtrous bone, was called Straſzet, was born in Bavaria, and lived to the age of 55, of which he was 28 years a muſketeer in Bareith's imperial regiment. He was always ſtrong and healthy till about five years ago, when he began to complain of the hardneſs of his belly, and now and then of a ſuppreſſion of urine, of which laſt inconveniency he could help himſelf, by turning on his right ſide, and lying a little on his face: by that po-

ſition, the ſtone did no more preſs on his bladder. He never miſſed doing ſoldier's duty till his laſt ſickneſs, about ſeven days before his death.

We have examples of membranes, and of ſeveral ſoft parts of the body, being oſſified; but I believe there is not ſuch a monſtrous production as this to be ſee nany-where.

About 20 years ago I ſaw at Mantua, two inches of the aorta near the heart turned to bone, in a man that was a long time tormented with a violent palpitation of heart.

I know, Sir, relations of ſuch extraordinary appearances are often, and with reaſon, ſuſpected of exaggeration, but you may depend upon the veracity of this. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your moſt humble, and

moſt obedient Servant.

Bruſſels, March 29, 1760. Terence Brady, *M. D.*

LXIII. *An Account of an extraordinary Caſe of a Lady, who ſwallowed Euphorbium. By Dr.* Willis, *of* Lincoln: *Communicated by* Sir Francis Daſhwood, *Bart.*

Read Apr. 24, 1760. IN December 1758, Mrs. Willis of Lincoln fell into a ſlow fever, occaſioned by too ſmall a diſcharge of the lochia after lying-in,